

FIG. 1

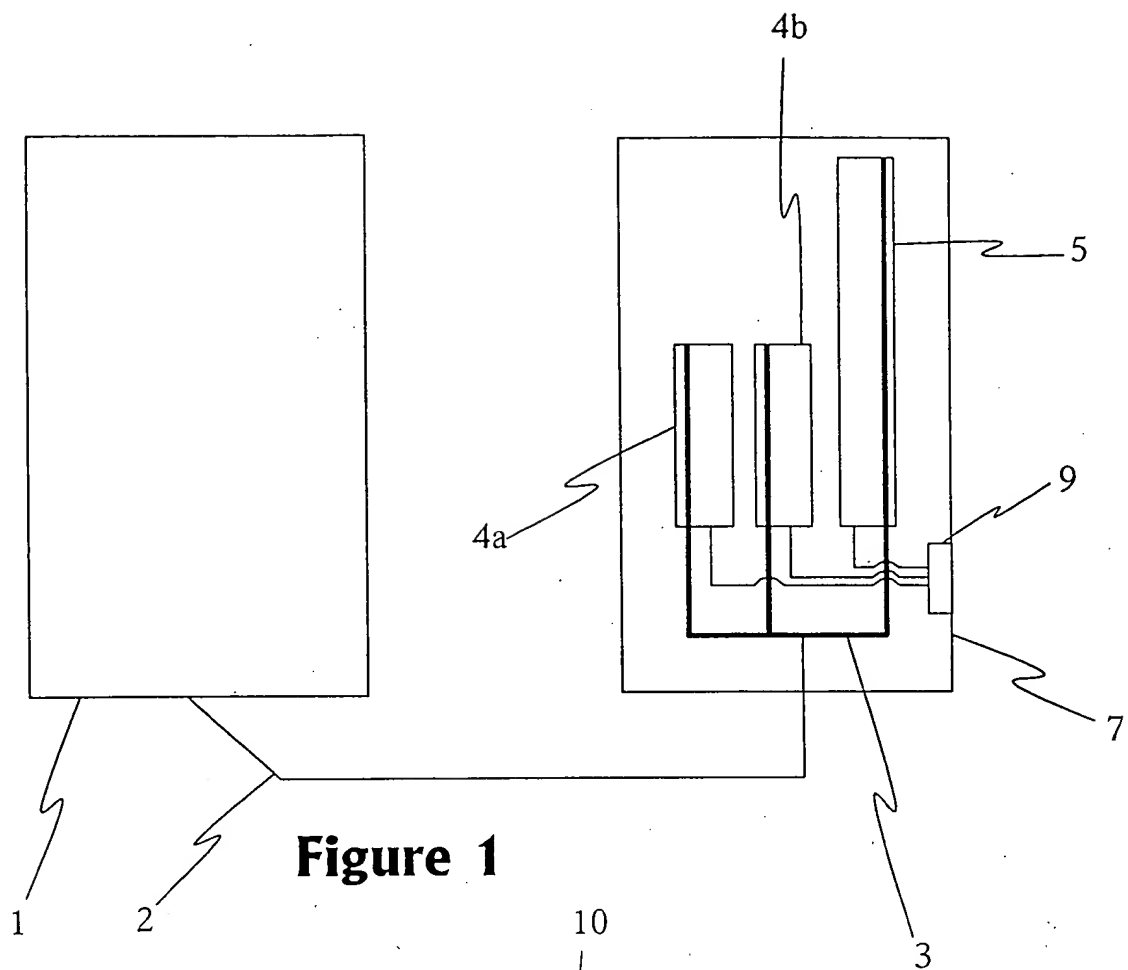


Figure 1

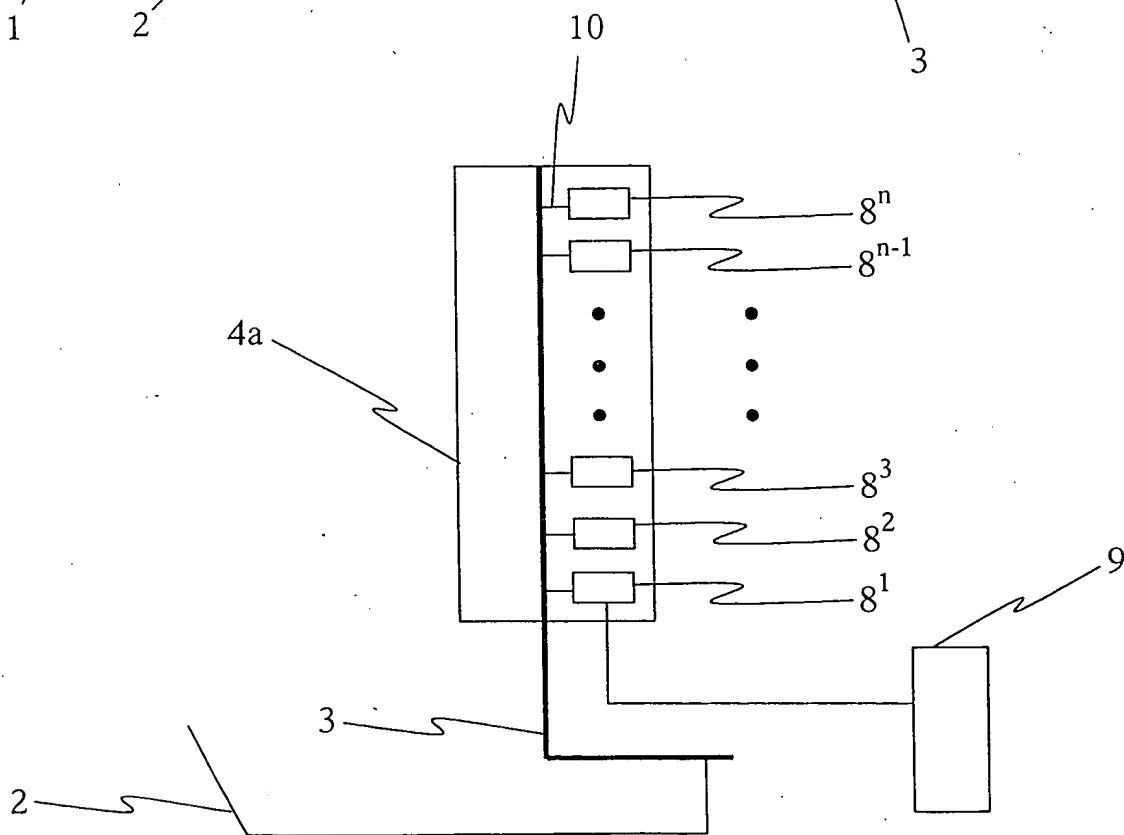


Figure 2

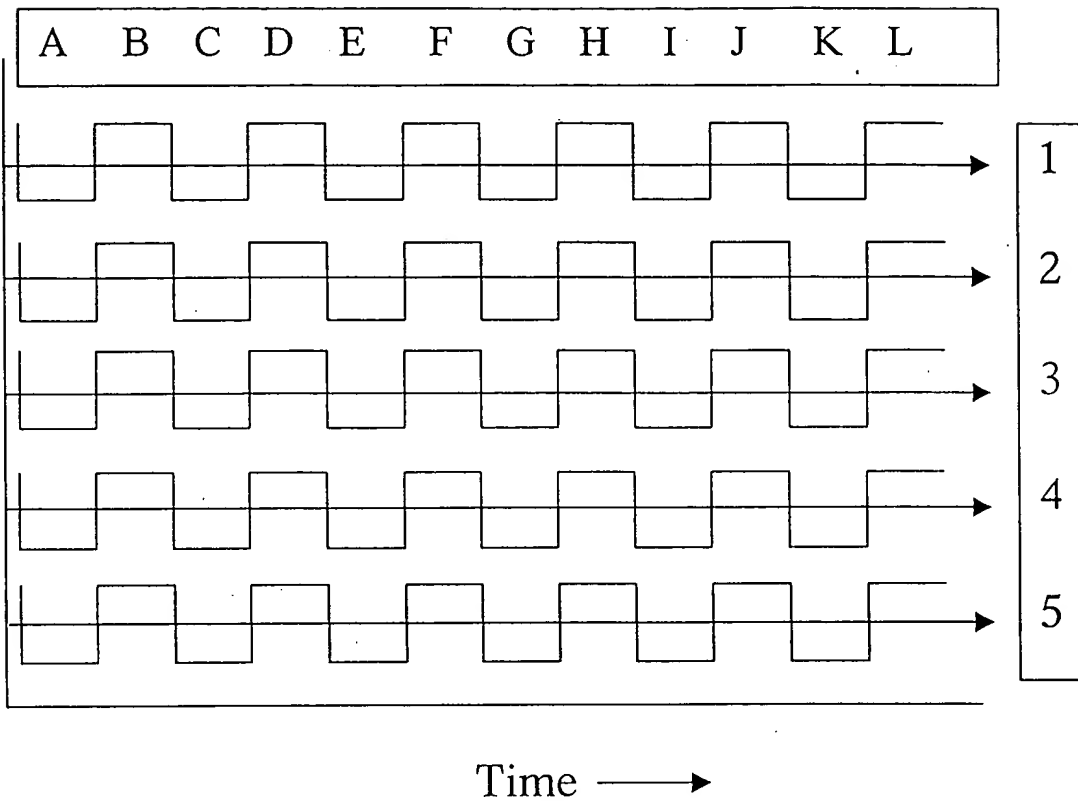


Figure 3

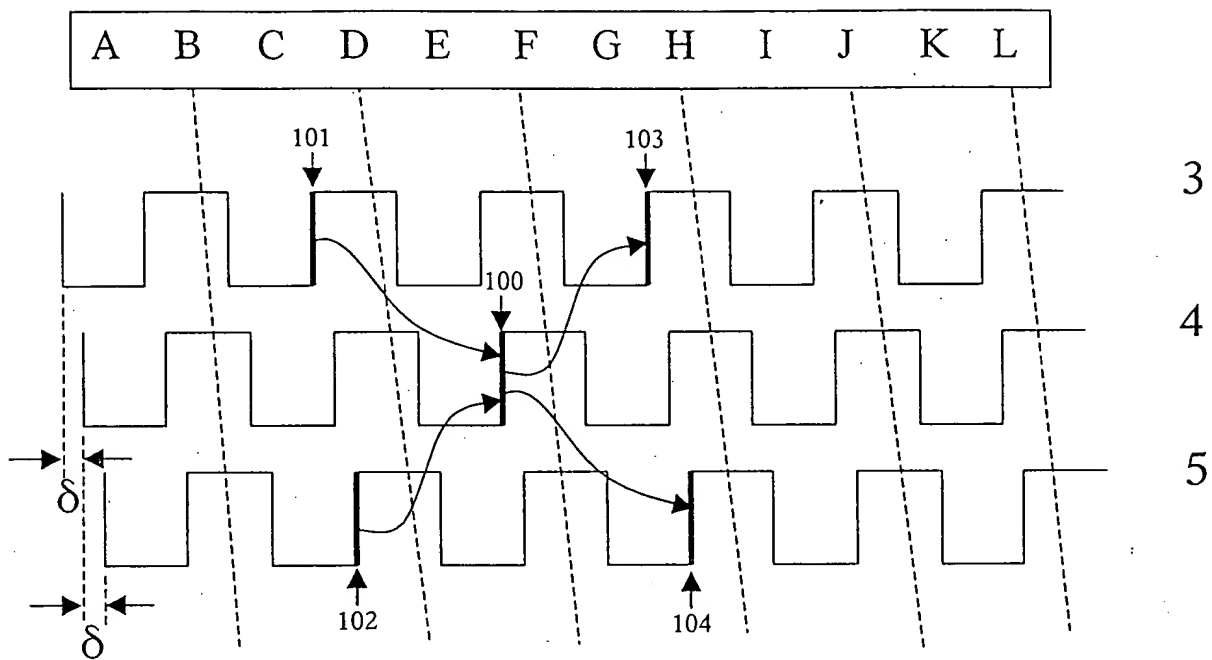


Figure 5

FIG. 6

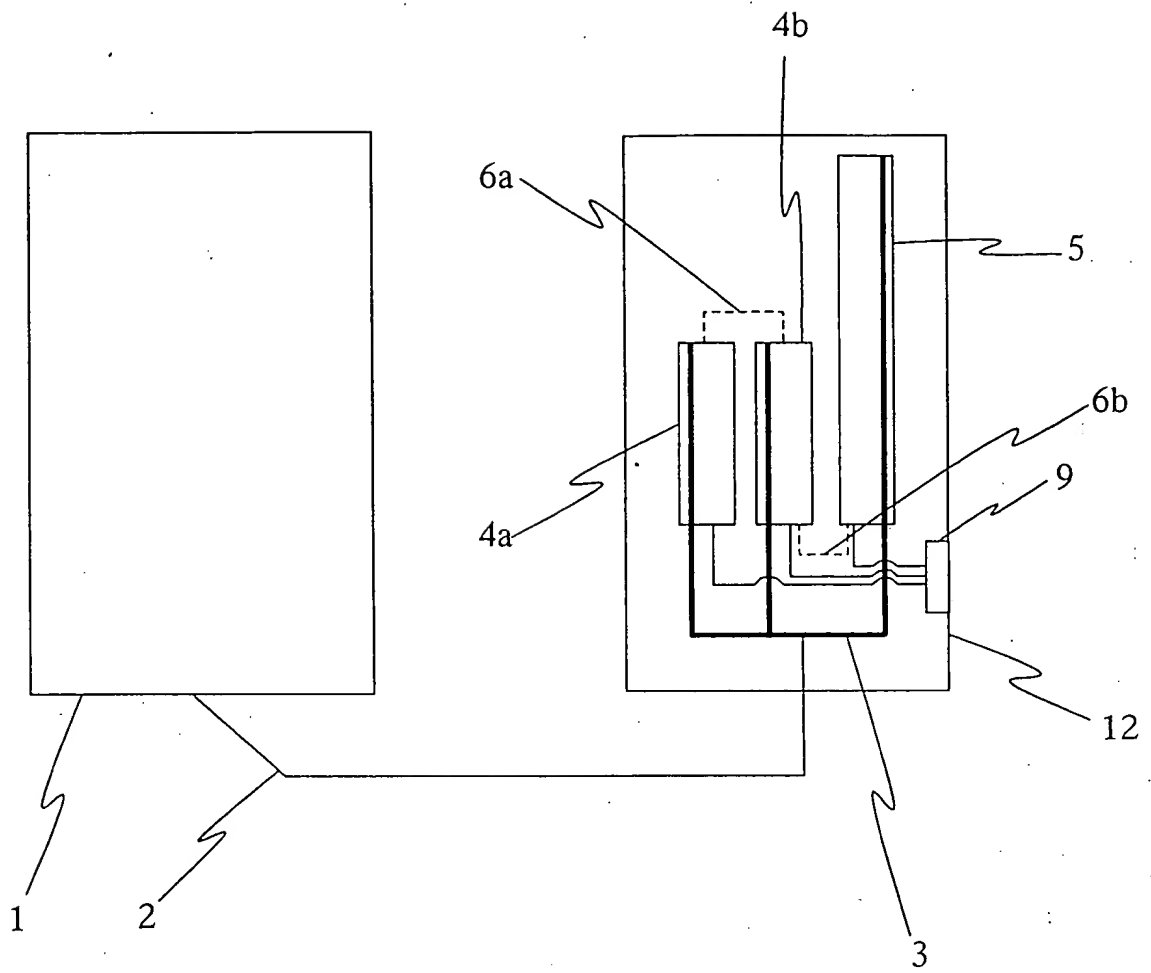


Figure 6

FIG. 7

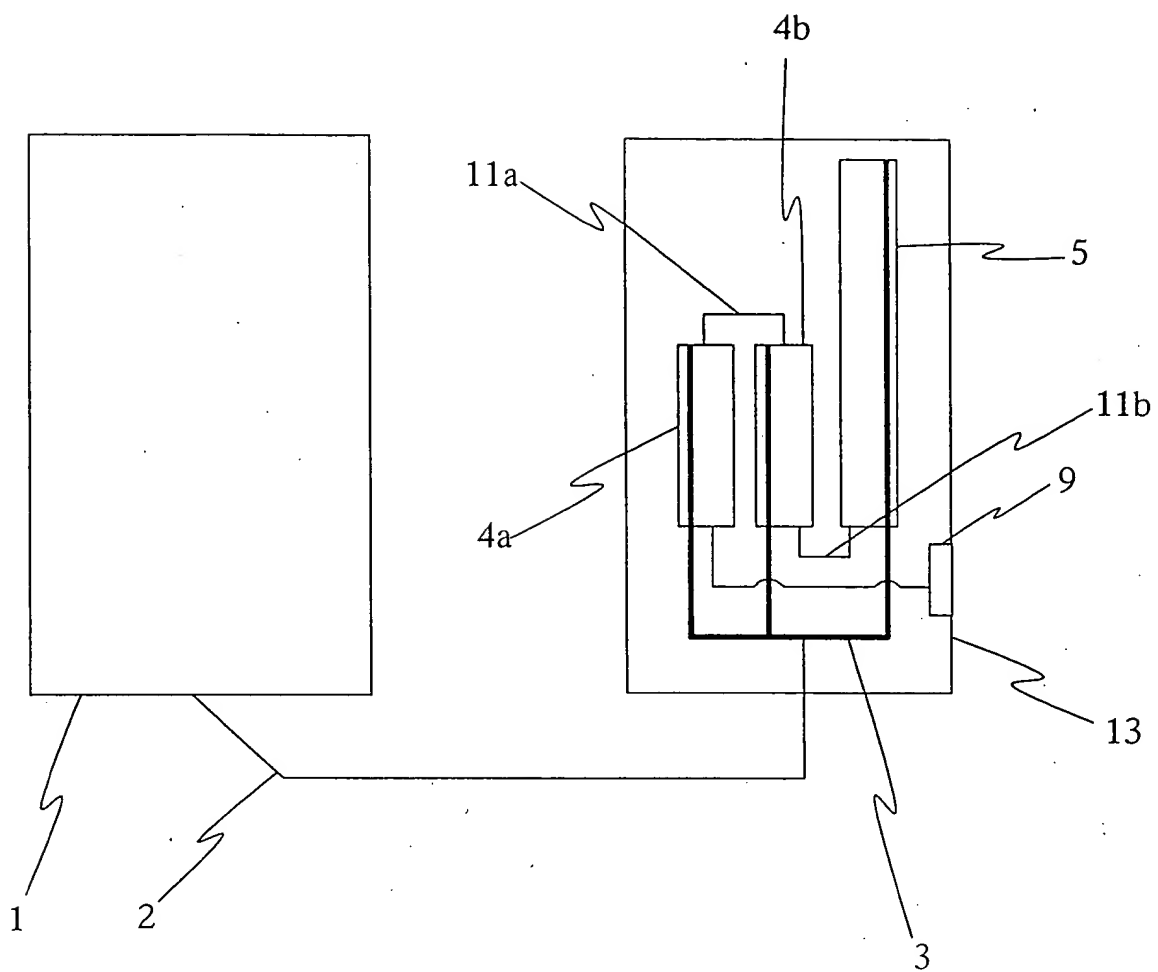


Figure 7

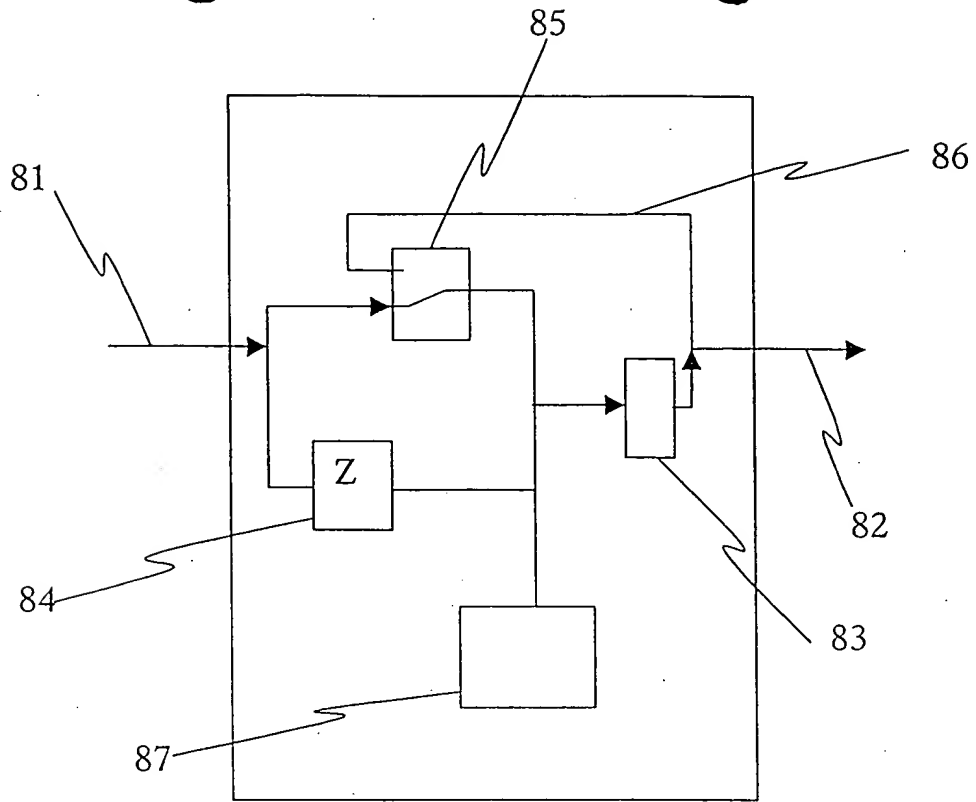


Figure 8a

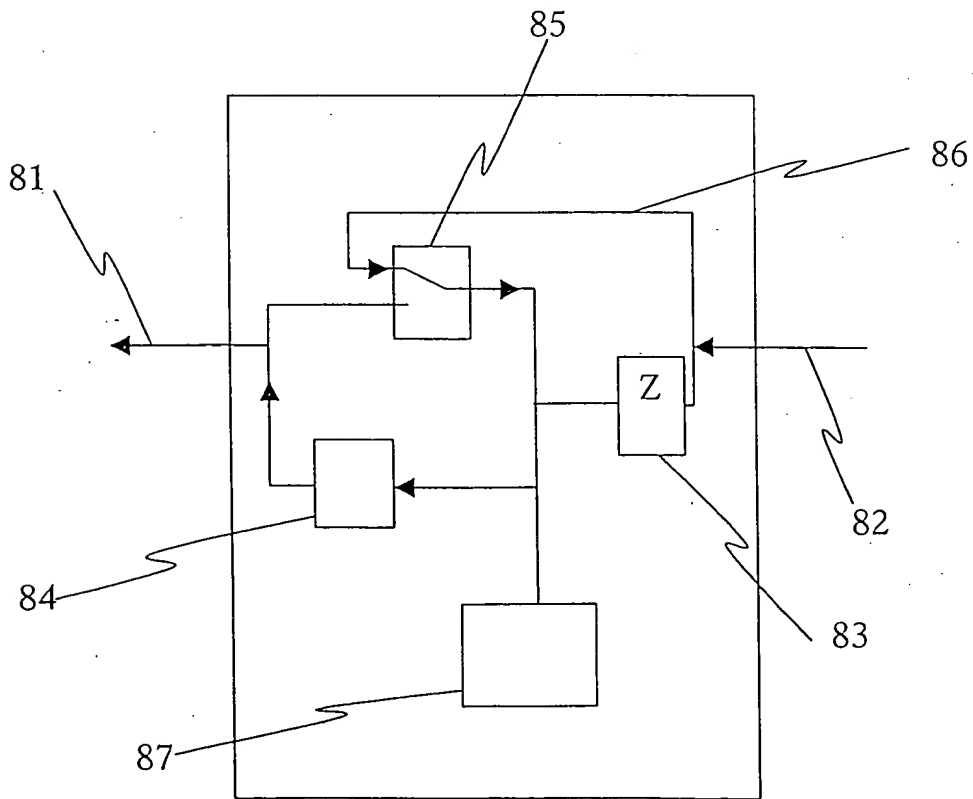
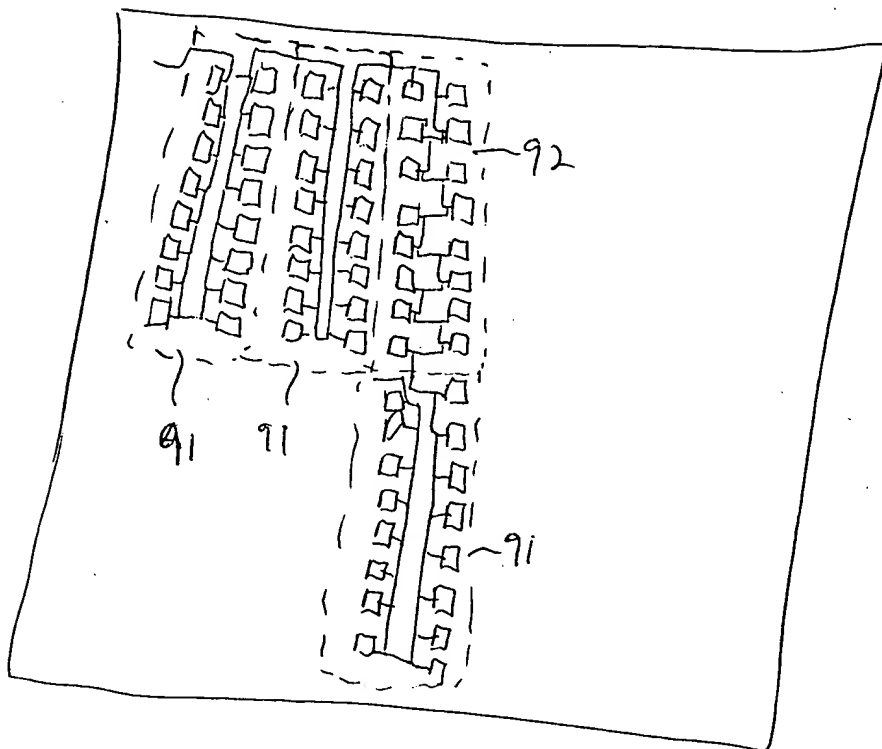


Figure 8b

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a continuous function and that $f(0) = 0$.

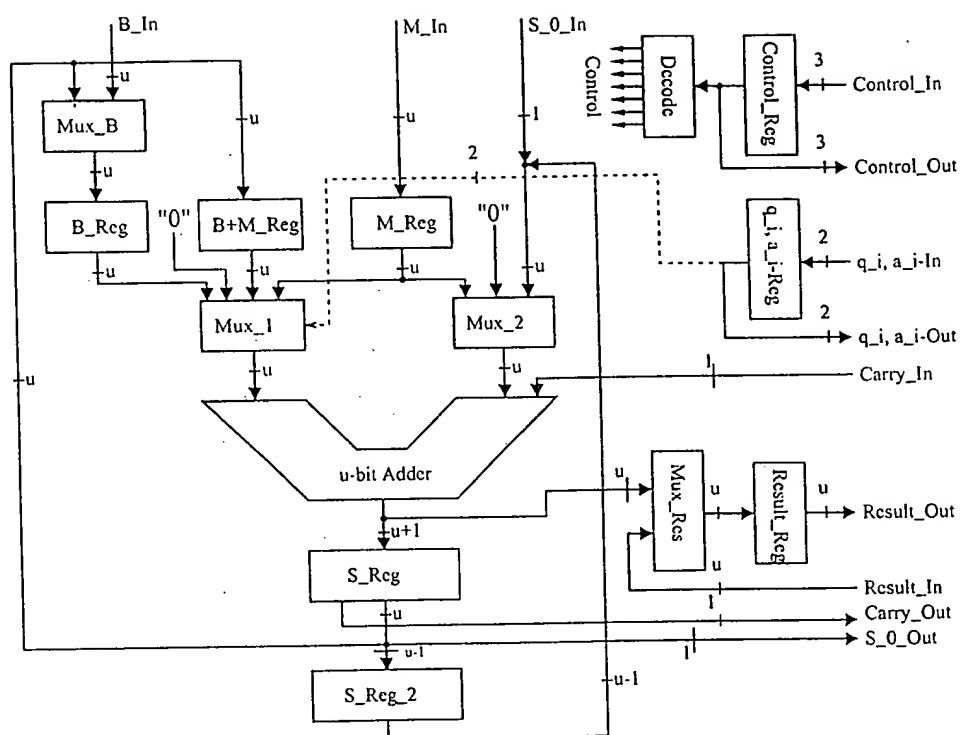


FIGURE 10

TOP SECRET

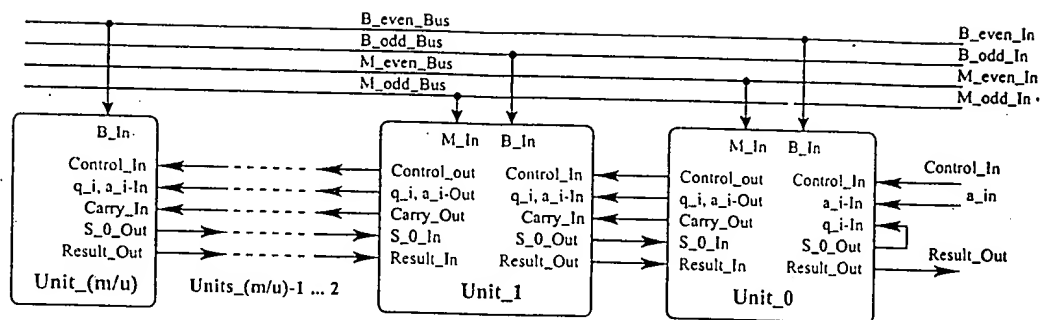


FIGURE 11

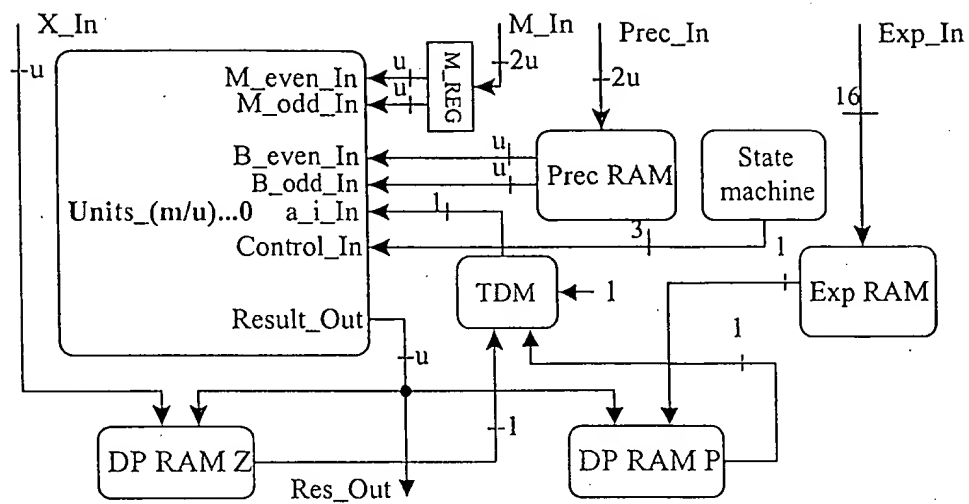


FIGURE 12

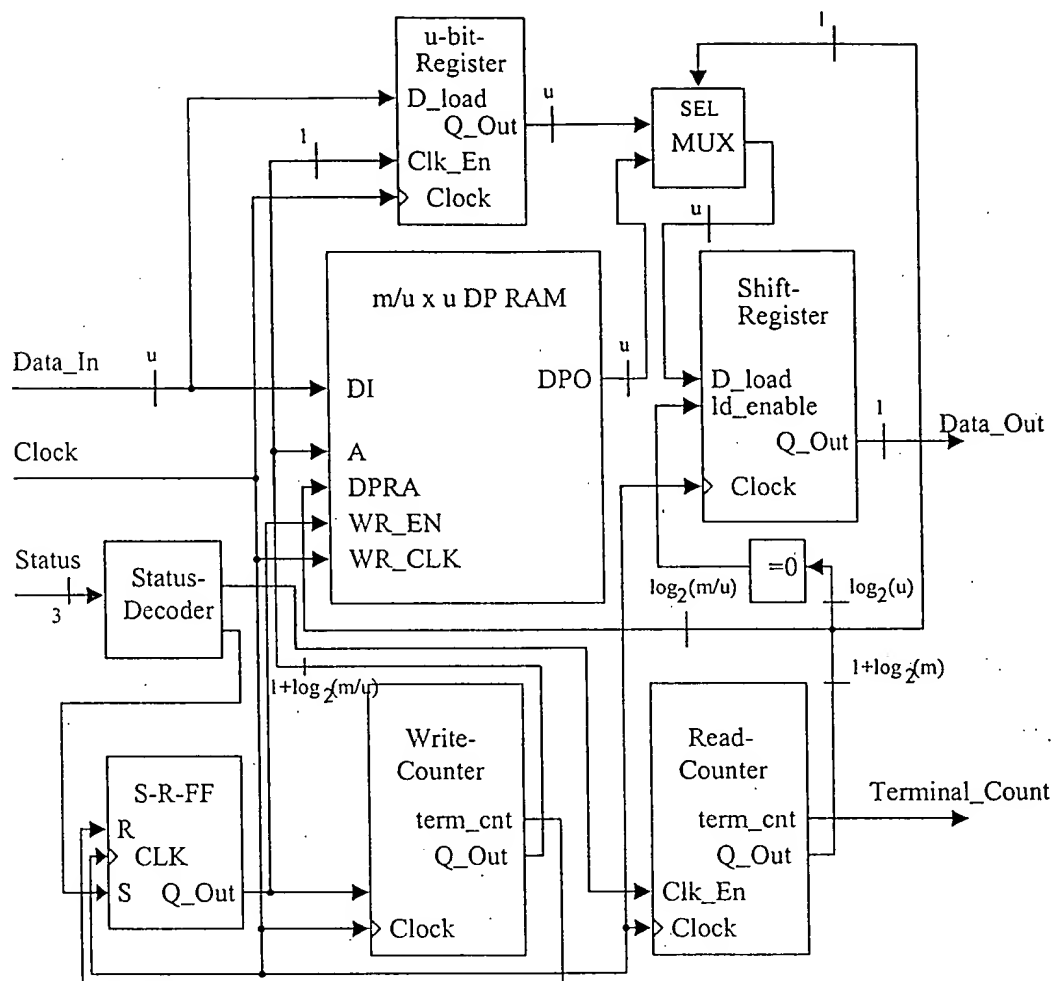


FIGURE 13

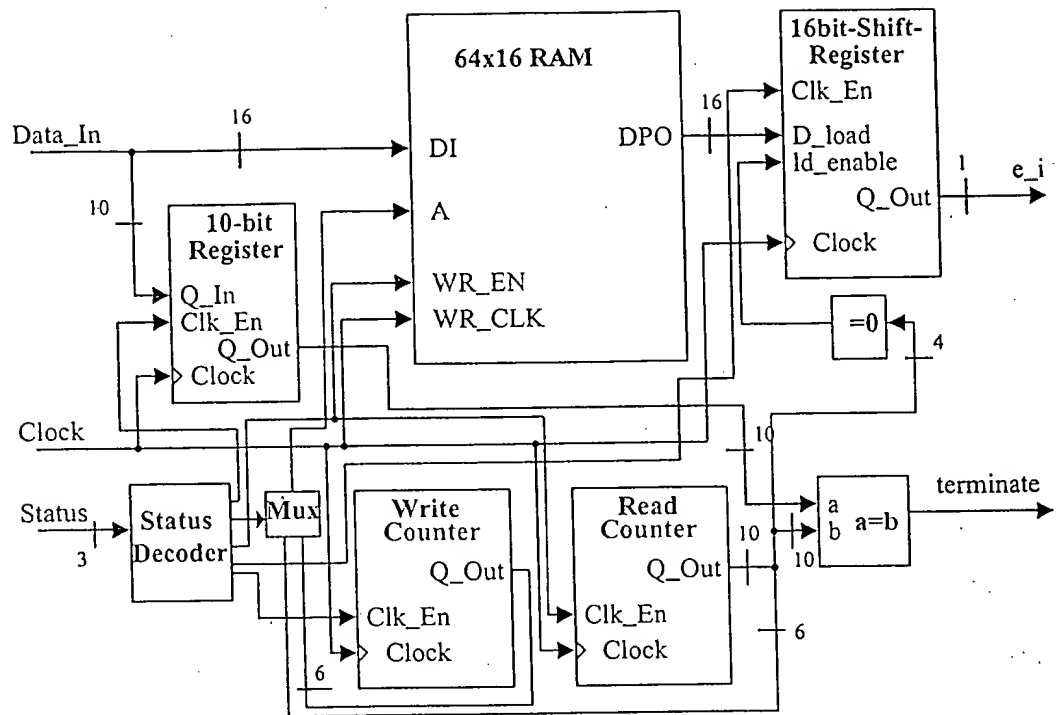


FIGURE 14

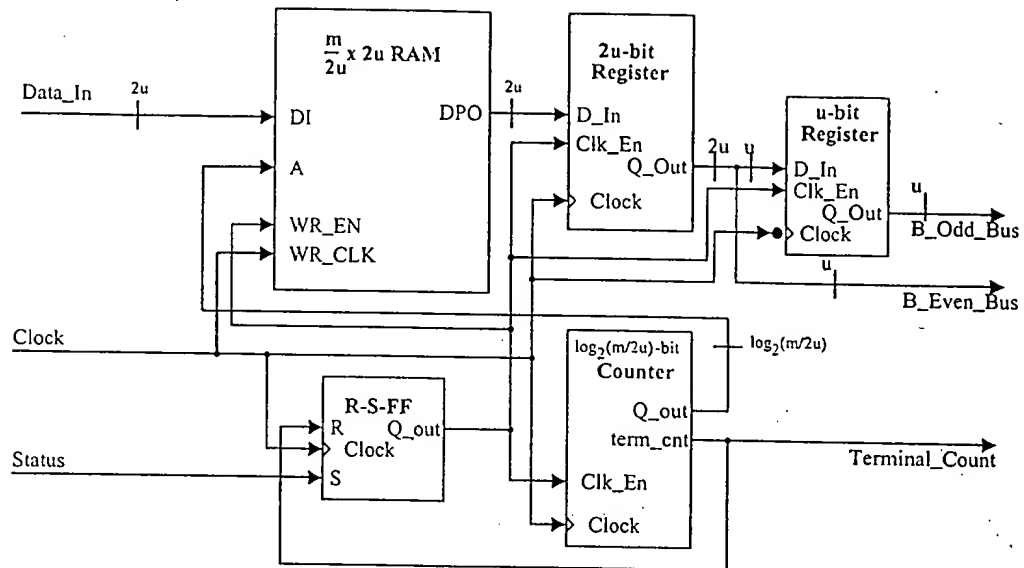


FIGURE 15

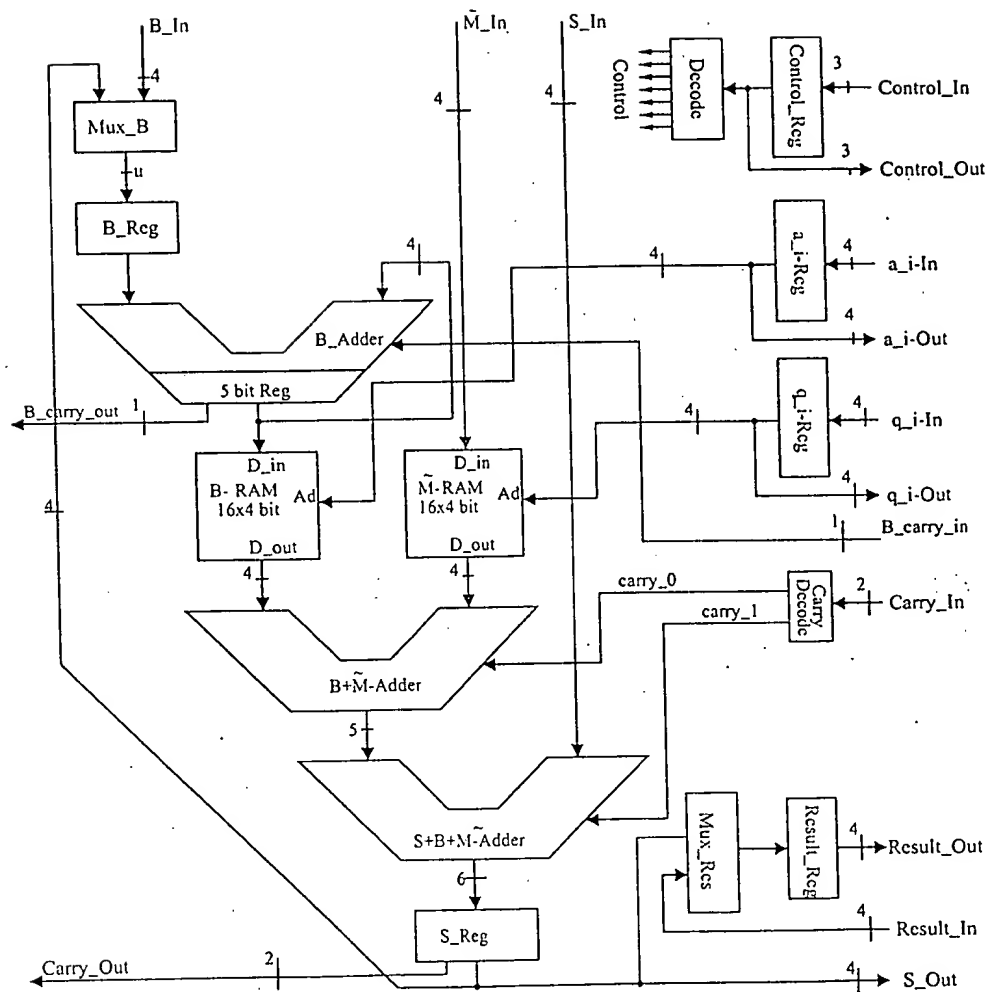


FIGURE 16

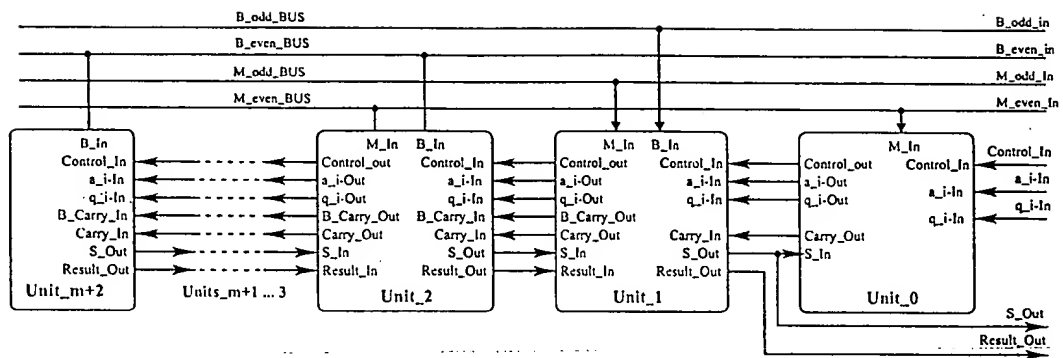


FIGURE 17

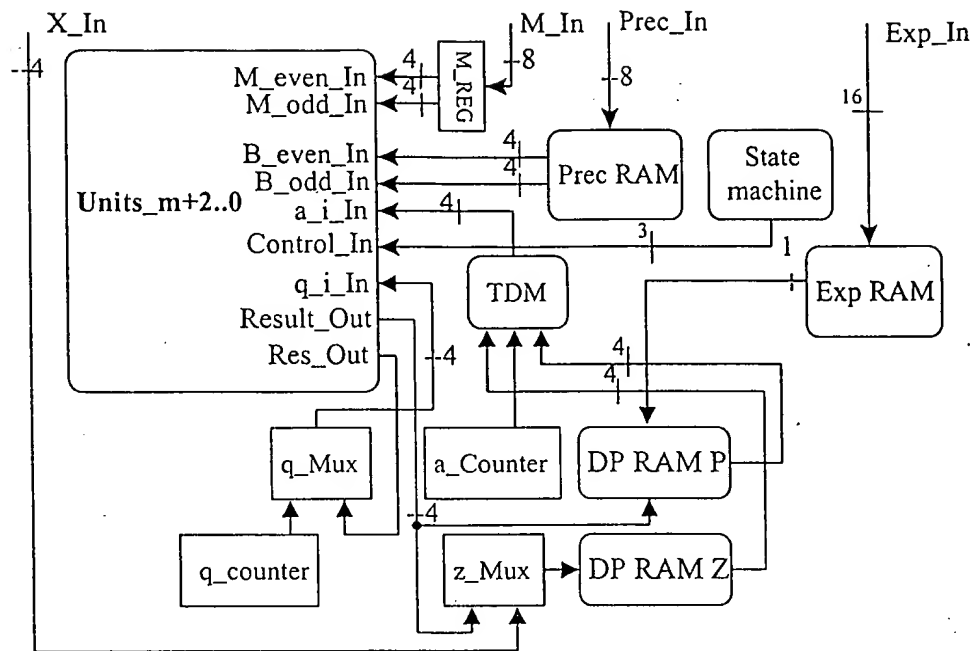


FIGURE 18

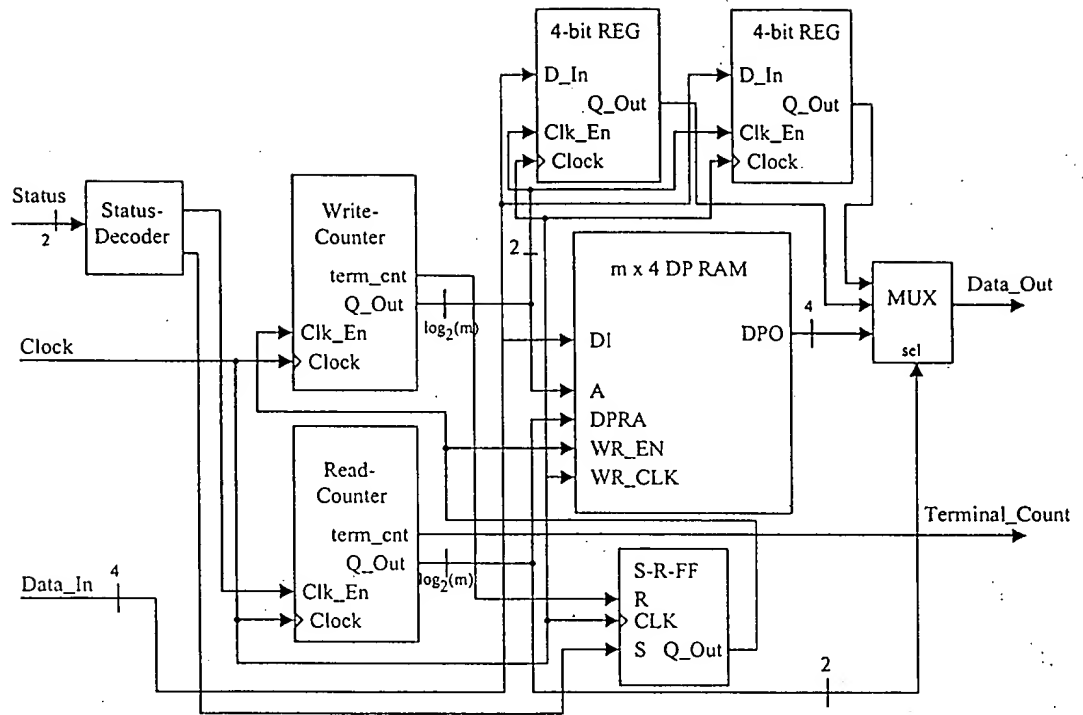


FIGURE 19